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### *Quercus mongolica*

[Synonyms : *Quercus crispula*, *Quercus crispula* var. *grosseserrata*, *Quercus crispula* var. *manschurica*, *Quercus crispula* var. *sachalinensis*, *Quercus funebris*, *Quercus grosseserrata*, *Quercus kirinensis*, *Quercus liaotungensis*, *Quercus mongolica* subsp. *crispula*, *Quercus mongolica* var. *grosseserrata*, *Quercus mongolica* var. *kirinensis*, *Quercus mongolica* var. *liaotungensis*, *Quercus mongolica* var. *macrocarpa*, *Quercus mongolica* var. *manschurica*, *Quercus sessiliflora* var. *mongolica*, *Quercus undulatifolia*, *Quercus wutaishanica*]

**MONGOLIAN OAK** is a deciduous tree. Native to north-eastern Asia, particularly China, and Japan, it has dark green leaves and yellowish acorns.

It is also known as *Amuuri tamm* (Estonian), *Chêne de Mongolie* (French), Japanese oak, *Japanse steen-eik* (Dutch), Manchurian oak, *Midzunara* (Japanese), *Mizunara* (Japanese), *Mongol tölgy* (Hungarian), *Mongoolse eik* (Dutch), *Mongori-nara* (Japanese), and *Ohnara* (Japanese).

The flowers are pollinated by the wind.

*Mongolica* means ‘of or from Mongolia or Mongolian’.

In its native habitat Mongolian oak is an important source of fine-grained, moderately lightweight timber locally, especially in China where it has been used for construction. It has also been used there for flooring and for making furniture, both of which have been marketed abroad and exported. And it has been used for making wagons, railway sleepers and barrels.

The tree was introduced to North America and Europe (including Britain) in 1879.